

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Page 1, replace the second paragraph as follows:

A. Various fabric materials have been developed for use ~~to make~~ in making travel bags, sports bags, backpacks, and the like for the advantage of lightweight, comfortable touch, ease of processing, and low cost. In early days, fabric sheet materials ~~are~~ were directly used to make bags through cutting and stitching procedures. However, because a single layer of fabric sheet material is not waterproof, it is not acceptable to most consumers. In order to eliminate this problem, a polymeric ~~back~~ backing layer is needed. Conventionally, PVC (polyvinyl chloride) is used for the polymeric ~~back~~ backing layer. However, when burned, PVC produces dioxin and other toxic gases that are harmful to the human beings and the environment. Due to this pollution problem, PVC is not the best choice for making the polymeric ~~back~~ backing layer. Further, due to high specific gravity (about 1.3), PVC is not suitable for making lightweight bags. Other polymeric materials including PE (polyethylene), EVA (ethylene-vinyl-acetate copolymer), or the combination of PE and EVA may be used for making the polymeric ~~back~~ backing layer. However, these materials have low flexibility and poor touch.

A1 When folded up, a permanent ~~folding trace~~ fold line may be left. Due to the mentioned drawbacks, these materials are rarely used for making bags and cases.

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Page 2, replace the first paragraph as follows:

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A2 The primary object of the present invention is to provide a fabric structure for making bags and the like, which uses SBC (styrenic block copolymer) for the polymeric ~~back~~ backing layer instead of ~~pollutant~~ potential pollutants such as PVC.

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Page 3, replace the second paragraph as follows:

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A3 To achieve the above mentioned objects of the present invention, the fabric structure comprises a fabric base sheet, the fabric base sheet having a front surface adapted to be disposed ~~to~~ on the outside of the bag to be made and a back surface; a polymeric ~~back~~ backing layer containing SBC (styrenic block copolymer), the polymeric ~~back~~ backing layer having a front bonding surface bonded to the back surface of the fabric base sheet and a back surface; and a protective layer prepared from a surface treatment agent and coated on the polymeric ~~back~~ backing layer, the protective layer having an inner surface bonded to the back surface of the

A3 end  
polymeric ~~back~~-backing layer and an outer surface adapted  
to be disposed to the inside of the bag to be made.

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Page 3, replace the last paragraph as follows:

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A4  
FIG. 3 is a schematic drawing showing the  
polymeric ~~back~~-backing layer being bonded to the fabric  
base sheet by means of co-extrusion coating procedure.

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Page 4, replace the second paragraph as  
follows:

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AS  
FIGS. 5A and 5B are schematic drawings showing  
how to apply a viscosity layer on the surface of the  
fabric base sheet and how the polymeric ~~back~~-backing  
layer is bonded to the fabric base sheet by means of  
extrusion coating procedure.

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Page 4, replace the third paragraph as follows:

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AG  
FIGS. 6A and 6B are schematic drawings showing  
how to apply a ~~viscosity~~-viscous layer on the surface of  
the fabric base sheet and how the polymeric ~~back~~-backing  
layer is bonded to the fabric base sheet by means of  
calendering backing procedure.

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Page 4, replace the fourth paragraph as follows:

A7 Referring to FIG. 1, a fabric structure 1 of a preferred embodiment of the present invention is shown comprised of a fabric base sheet 10, a ~~viscidity~~ viscous layer 20, a polymeric ~~back~~ backing layer 30, and a protective layer 40.

Page 4, replace the last paragraph as follows:

A8 The ~~viscidity~~ viscous layer 20 is prepared subject to a particular formula containing SBC (styrenic block copolymer), viscosity improver, additive, and processing oil or butanone. The prepared bonding material is evenly applied to the fabric base sheet 10, forming the desired viscidity layer 20. The ~~viscidity~~ viscous layer 20 has a first surface 21 and a second surface 22. The first surface 21 of the ~~viscidity~~ viscous layer 20 is bonded to the back surface 12 of the fabric base sheet 10.

Page 5, replace the first paragraph as follows:

A9 The polymeric ~~back~~ backing layer 30 is prepared from a mixture containing SBC (styrenic block copolymer), processing oil, plastics, and additive. SBC

can be obtained from either or a combination of the  
following four items:

(1) SBS (styrene-butadiene-styrene block  
copolymer);

(2) SEBS (styrene-ethylene-butylene-styrene  
block copolymer);

89  
(3) SIS (styrene-isoprene-styrene block  
copolymer);

(4) SEPS (styrene-ethylene-propylene-styrene  
block copolymer).

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Page 5, replace the second paragraph as  
follows:

A10  
The polymeric ~~back~~ backing layer 30 is  
coated on the ~~viscidity~~ viscous layer 20, having  
a front bonding surface 31 and a back surface 32.  
The front surface 31 of the polymeric ~~back~~  
backing layer 30 is bonded to the second surface  
22 of the ~~viscidity~~ viscous layer 20.

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Page 5, replace the last paragraph as follows:

A11  
The protective layer 40 is prepared from

A11  
a PU (urethane polymer) surface treatment agent and coated on the polymeric ~~back~~ backing layer 30, having an inner surface 41 and an outer surface 42. The inner surface 41 of the protective layer 40 is bonded to the back surface 32 of the polymeric back layer 30. The PU surface treating agent contains polyurethane resin, DMF (dimethyl formamide), MEK (methyl ethyl ketone), TOL (toluene), silica, and silicone oil. Further, pigment may be added to the surface treatment agent to provide a colored protective layer.

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Page 6, replace the third paragraph as follows:

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A12  
(1) Because the polymeric ~~back~~ backing layer 30 contains mainly SBC (styrenic block copolymer), the fabric structure 1 eliminates the problem of producing dioxin as encountered in conventional PVC (polyvinyl chloride) based fabric materials when burned.

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Page 6, replace the last paragraph as follows:

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A13  
(2) Because the additive used in the

A13  
SBC-based polymeric ~~back~~-backing layer 30 to change the physical properties of the SBC-based polymeric ~~back~~-backing layer 30 does not contain any heavy metals, it does not cause pollution to the environment and, enables the physical properties of the SBC-based polymeric ~~back~~-backing layer 30 to be easily adjusted to facilitate the performance of further processing procedure.

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Page 7, replace the first paragraph as follows:

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A14  
(3) Because the SBC-based polymeric ~~back~~-backing layer 30 provides good flexibility and elasticity, the fabric structure 1 prevents the formation of a ~~folded trace~~ fold line, which is commonly seen in conventional plastic back materials (PE, EVA) when folded up).

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Page 7, replace the second paragraph as follows:

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A15  
(4) Because the specific gravity of SBC is about 0.9, ~~smaller~~-lower than the specific gravity 1.3 of PVC, it fits the demand of making finished products as ~~lighter~~-light as possible.

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Page 7, replace the third paragraph as follows:

(5) The SBC-based polymeric ~~back~~-backing

A16 layer 30 is waterproof, providing the function of fixing and reinforcing the construction of the fabric material.

Page 7, replace the fourth paragraph as follows:

(6) The PU protective layer 40 prevent

A17 the SBC-based polymeric ~~back~~-backing layer 30 from becoming viscous when hot during delivery, keeping the surface of the fabric structure 1 dry for stitching and comfortable for touching and, preventing the surface of the fabric structure 1 from been covered with scratches.

Page 8, replace the first paragraph as follows:

A18 Referring to FIG. 2, the fabrication of



the fabric structure 1 includes the steps of preparing the fabric base sheet preparation, applying polymeric ~~back~~ backing layer ~~on~~ onto the base sheet, bonding the polymeric ~~back~~ backing layer and the base sheet together, applying surface treatment agent ~~on~~ to the polymeric ~~back~~ backing layer to form a protective layer, and rolling the finished product up. Various manufacturing methods are outlined hereinafter.

Page 8, replace the last paragraph as follows:

Please refer to FIG. 3, as it discloses how a ~~viscidity~~ viscous layer and a polymeric ~~back~~ backing layer are formed on a fabric base sheet by means of a so-called co-extrusion coating procedure. As shown in FIG. 3, SBC-based polymeric back material 101 is prepared containing SBC (100PHR), processing oil (0~120PHR), plastics (0~100PHR), and additive (0~20PHR), and ~~viscidity~~ viscous material 102 is prepared containing SBC (100PHR), processing oil (0~25PHR), viscosity

A19  
improver (0~120PHR), and additive (0~20PHR). The SBC-based polymeric ~~back~~-backing material 101 and the ~~viscidity~~-viscous material 102 are separately fed into a lamination machine and heated at different temperatures and treated through respective fusion, cutting, and mixing procedures, and then delivered to a respective T-mold 103 through a respective fluid path. The temperature for the polymeric ~~back~~-backing layer material is set at about 80~200°C, or preferably at 170~180°C, so as to obtain melt flow index within 5~18g/10min and, to achieve better wetting effect. The temperature for the ~~viscidity~~-viscous material is set at about 80~200°C, or preferably at 180~200°C.

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Page 9, replace the first paragraph as follows:

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A20  
The SBC-based polymeric ~~back~~-backing layer material 101 and the ~~viscidity~~-viscous material 102 are gathered in the T-mold 103 at about 3mm~5mm from the output port of the T-mold 103, so that the SBC-based polymeric back material 101 and the ~~viscidity~~-viscous material 102 are

A20  
fused together and squeezed into a SBC-based  
polymeric ~~back~~-backing layer 104. The thickness  
of the SBC-based polymeric ~~back~~-backing layer 104  
is within about 0.05mm~0.6mm, The SBC-based  
polymeric back layer 104 is then covered on a  
fabric base sheet 106 being delivered from an  
anterior roller set (including a preheating  
roller) 105, and then delivered with the fabric  
base sheet 106 through an impression roller set  
107 (including a silicon rubber roller 107a and an  
impression roller 107b), and then continuously  
delivered forwards through a posterior cooling  
roller set 108. When cooled down, the desired  
semi-finished fabric material is obtained. The  
method of using a roller to preheat or cool down  
the sheet material is to ~~install a~~ heat ~~in~~ the  
roller, or to deliver freezing water through the  
roller. Because the application of the heater or  
freezing water is not within the scope of the  
present invention, no further detailed description  
is necessary.

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Page 9, replace the last paragraph as follows:

Referring to FIG. 4, during the step of surface treating, the semi-finished fabric material thus obtained is inserted in between a sheet-transfer roller 401 and an applicator roller 402, and then delivered forwards through a baking oven 404 and then rolled up by a rolling-up roller 405. The applicator roller 402 is partially dipped in a PU (urethane polymer) surface treatment fluid 403. When passing through the gap in between the sheet-transfer roller 401 and an applicator roller 402, the SBC-based polymeric ~~back~~ backing layer 104 of the semi-finished sheet material is evenly coated with a layer of PU (urethane polymer) surface treatment fluid 403 by the applicator roller 402. When passed through the baking oven 404, the layer of PU (urethane polymer) surface treatment fluid 403 is dried. When dried, the ~~resolvent~~ solvent which is contained in the PU surface treatment fluid is volatilized, and the solid content forms a protective layer on the finished fabric material (fabric structure), and the rolling-up roller 405

A21 is rotated to roll up the finished fabric material  
(fabric structure).

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Page 10, replace the first paragraph as  
follows:

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A22 The aforesaid PU (urethane polymer)  
surface treatment fluid 403 contains PU resin  
5~15wt%, DMF (dimethyl formamide) 20~40wt%, MEK  
(methyl ethyl ketone) 20~40wt%, TOL (toluene)  
20~40wt%, silica 0~5wt%, and silicone oil 0~3%.  
The aforesaid ~~resolvent~~ solvent includes DMF,  
MEK, and TOL. The aforesaid solid content  
includes PU resin, silica, and silicone oil.  
Further, pigment may be added to the PU (urethane  
polymer) surface treatment fluid 403 to change the  
color of the ~~back~~ backing layer. The content of  
pigment is about 0~15wt%.

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Page 11, replace the last paragraph as  
follows:

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A23 FIGS. 5 shows an alternate form of the

A23

fabrication process for making the desired fabric structure. This alternate form employs an extrusion coating process. As shown in FIG. 5A, the fabric base sheet 201 is delivered over at least one applicator roller 202, which applies a ~~viscidity~~ viscous material 203 to one surface of the fabric base sheet 201. Further, a scraper 202a is used with each applicator roller 202, and adapted to remove excessive amount of ~~viscidity~~ viscous material 203 from the corresponding applicator roller 202. The ~~viscidity~~ viscous material 203 contains SBC (100PHR), viscosity improver (0~120PHR), additive (0~20PHR), and MEK (100~500PHR). When coated with the ~~viscidity~~ viscous material 203, the fabric base sheet 201 is delivered forwards through a baking oven 204, enabling the solvent in the ~~viscidity~~ viscous material to be volatized. When dried, the fabric base sheet 201 coated with the ~~viscidity~~ viscous layer is rolled up for further polymeric ~~back~~ backing layer bonding. As shown in FIG. 5B, SBC-based polymeric ~~back~~ backing material 205 is prepared containing SBC (100PHR), processing oil (0~120PHR), plastics (0~100PHR), and additive (0~20PHR). The prepared SBC-based polymeric ~~back~~

A23  
backing material 205 is then supplied to a lamination machine and heated to about 170~180°C to achieve ~~the~~ a melt flow index of 5~18g/10min. The molten fluid of the prepared SBC-based polymeric ~~back~~ backing material 205 is well mixed and propelled to a T-mold 206 and squeezed out of the output port of the T-mold 206, forming a continuous sheet of SBC-based polymeric ~~back~~ backing film 207. The continuous sheet of SBC-based polymeric ~~back~~ backing film 207 is then covered on the ~~viscosity~~ viscous layer 203 of the fabric base sheet 201 which has been delivered from an anterior roller set 208. After pressure bonding, the continuous sheet of SBC-based polymeric ~~back~~ backing film 207 and the fabric base sheet 201 are fastened together, forming the a semi-finished product (fabric structure), which is cooled down through a posterior roller set 209, and then treated through a PU (urethane polymer) surface treatment (same as that shown in FIG. 4).

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Page 12, replace the last paragraph as follows:

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A24  
FIGS. 6 shows another alternate form of

the fabrication process for making the desired fabric structure. This alternate form employs a so-called calendering backing procedure. As shown in FIG. 6A, the fabric base sheet 301 is delivered over at least one applicator roller 302, which applies a ~~viscosity~~ viscous material 303 to one surface of the fabric base sheet 301. Further, a scraper 302a is used with each applicator roller 302, and adapted to remove excessive amount of ~~viscosity~~ viscous material 303 from the corresponding applicator roller 302. The ~~viscosity~~ viscous material 303 contains SBC (100PHR), viscosity improver (0~120PHR), additive (0~20PHR), and MEK (100~500PHR). When coated with the ~~viscosity~~ viscous material 303, the fabric base sheet 301 is delivered forwards through a baking oven 304, enabling the solvent in the ~~viscosity~~ viscous material to be volatilized. When dried, the fabric base sheet 301 coated with ~~viscosity~~ viscous layer is rolled up for further polymeric ~~back~~ backing layer bonding. As shown in FIG. 6B, SBC-based polymeric ~~back~~ backing material 305 is prepared containing SBC (100PHR), processing oil (0~120PHR), plastics (0~100PHR), and additive (0~20PHR). The prepared SBC-based



polymeric ~~back~~-backing material 305 is heated to achieve ~~the~~-a melt flow index of at least 3g/10min. The molten fluid of the prepared SBC-based polymeric ~~back~~-backing material 305 is processed into a continuous sheet of SBC-based polymeric ~~back~~-backing film 307 through a roller set 306, which is controlled at the temperature of about 90~160°C. The continuous sheet of SBC-based polymeric ~~back~~-backing film 307 is then delivered through a pressure-bonding roller set 308 and bonded to the ~~viscidity~~-viscous layer of the fabric base sheet 301. After pressure bonding, the continuous sheet of SBC-based polymeric ~~back~~-backing film 307 and the fabric base sheet 301 are fastened together, forming the a semi-finished product (fabric structure), which is cooled down through a cooling roller set 309, and then treated through a PU (urethane polymer) surface treatment (same as that shown in FIG. 4).

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